

speckled with brown, crossed by two pale-bordered, median, oblique, undulating, blackish lines, both of which are sinuous at the costal end, and enclosing a dark pale-centred streak at end of the cell; middle of hind margin and the outer border grey, the latter with an indistinct pale sinuous line slightly black-speckled; cilia whitish, alternated with two dark marginal lines: hind wing pale brownish cinereous externally; cilia white, alternated with one dark marginal line, and a dark patch at the middle. Body ochreous grey. Underside pale cinereous.

Exp.  $1\frac{2}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* Ak Masjid (8870 feet), Ak Talla (7342 feet), Yarkund.

#### Tortricidæ.

##### *Conchylis Stoliczkana.*

Upperside—fore wing white, with three transverse, outwardly oblique, ochreous-brown bands, two inwardly oblique discal bands, and a spot at end of the cell; a brown-speckled marginal band: hind wing cinereous white, with narrow brown marginal band. Body white, speckled with black, and with white segmental bands. Legs white. Palpi white, speckled with brown. Underside cinereous white; outer bands on fore wing indistinctly visible.

Exp.  $\frac{6}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* S.E. of Chiklik, Yarkund.

#### Tineidæ.

##### *Depressaria stigmella.*

Fore wing pale brownish ochreous, greyish along the apical portion of the costa, interspersed with a few dusky speckles; a dusky grey short straight streak at end of the cell; a few speckles on outer margin: hind wing pale ochreous white. Underside paler. Legs pale ochreous.

Exp.  $\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Yangihissar (4320 feet), Kashgar.

Nearest allied to the European *D. subpropinquella*.

XXVIII.—*Description of a new Species of Land-Planarian from the Hothouses at Kew Gardens.* By H. N. MOSELEY, F.R.S.

FROM time to time interesting worms and other invertebrates are found living in the various hothouses at Kew Gardens.

These are, by the direction of Sir Joseph Hooker, carefully preserved, and are sent to various naturalists for examination. The gardeners take an interest in the matter, and take care to bring the specimens in good condition to Mr. Thiselton Dyer.

I received a short time since from Mr. Dyer a specimen of a living Land-Planarian of the genus *Bipalium*, which was thus found in one of the hothouses at Kew. A similar worm was discovered in the same house a year or two ago, and one also on a former occasion, and it seems probable that the species is established and breeds in the house.

The present specimen when it reached me was in a dying condition, having evidently suffered from exposure to cold. A sketch of it, however, was made by Mr. Ray Lankester (who received it from Mr. Dyer) whilst it was in a healthy and lively condition; and assisted by this sketch I give here a description of the species, which appears to be new. It is remarkable in the genus for its great length, which surpasses, so far as I know, that of all other species of *Bipalium*. Unfortunately it is quite uncertain from what region it may have come, since the house in which it was found contains plants from various parts of the world. It will be remembered that Mecznirow's *Rhynchodemus* (*Geodesmus*) *bilineatus*, the anatomy of which was described by that author in the Bull. Acad. St. Petersburg, 1865, vol. ix. p. 433, was found in a hothouse in the Botanic Gardens of Giessen, and was probably introduced, like the present species, with foreign plants. It has not been met with since. I have given an account of the structure of Land-Planarians of the genera *Bipalium* and *Rhynchodemus* in a paper "On the Anatomy and Histology of the Land-Planarians of Ceylon," published in the Phil. Trans. for 1874, p. 105, and some details of the structure of members of other genera of the family Geoplanidæ, and a list of all the known species of Land-Planarians, in a further paper, "On the Structure of several Forms of Land-Planarians, &c.," published in the Quart. Journ. Microsc. Sci. vol. xvii. new ser. 1877, p. 273.

*Bipalium kewense*, sp. n.

Body slightly rounded above, flat beneath, slightly narrower just behind the head, tapering very gradually posteriorly to terminate in a long and slender hinder extremity; with a narrow but well-marked ambulacral line. Lunate head of moderate size, about twice as broad as the part of the body immediately behind it.

General colour of the body light ochre-yellow above;

beneath very pale, almost white. Five dark violet stripes, a mesial and two pairs of lateral, extending along the entire length of the dorsal surface. The mesial stripe narrow and linear, the succeeding pair broad and band-like, and the outermost pair again linear. The outermost pair placed at a short distance from the lateral margin of the upper surface, and the band-like pair at half the distance between these and the central stripe. Just behind the head the two lateral bands on either side fuse together, and form a pair of broad dark patches.

Faint and narrow violet stripes mark the margin of the ambulacral line on the under surface of the body.

Length of the single specimen 9 inches; extreme breadth of the body  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, of the head  $\frac{1}{5}$  inch.

Exeter College, Oxford,  
Feb. 18, 1878.

XXIX.—*Studies on the Hydroïda*. By C. MERESCHKOWSKY.

[Plates XIII., XIV. & XV.]

I. *Morphological Considerations*.

THE human mind has not the power of retaining in its memory the representations of all the concrete objects which are presented to its five senses; for the number of these objects and of facts is too immense for its faculties, which are still so imperfectly developed. But, at the same time, the mind desires to be in possession of as many facts as possible; hence the tendency to generalization and the double character of every science: on the one hand, we have concrete facts without any bond between them, without any idea, serving only as raw material; on the other, generalizations, more or less abstract ideas. Not only every science, but even every branch of each science, every group of events or facts, may therefore have its philosophy—that is to say, its generalizations, its ideas, its laws which govern the facts.

The usefulness of these laws or generalizations, even in the case of small groups of events, cannot be doubted; in reality it is often only by taking advantage of them that a thinker can arrive at generalizations of a higher degree, without the necessity of busying himself in the midst of thousands of little facts and minute details.

In the following pages I shall speak of a group of facts which may be observed among the *Hydromedusæ*,